BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY. MARCH 16. 1864. NO. 108.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper,	1 month	$3 00
"	3 months	8 00
"	6 months	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	3 00
"	6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

[illegible]

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily Progress.

[illegible]

One day	[illegible]	One week	[illegible]
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	[illegible]
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	[illegible]
Four days	[illegible]	One month	[illegible]
Five days	[illegible]	Two months	[illegible]

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and [illegible]

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and [illegible] in advance.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BROWN OF GEORGIA.

We received yesterday one copy of the Message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, to the Legislature of that State which convened in extra session on the 10th. The document is very long—sixteen columns of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*—and we cannot make room for the whole of it; we shall give, however, the most important part of it. The first two columns are devoted to subjects of purely a local character—"Transportation of Corn to indigent soldiers families," "Relief Fund for Soldiers Families," "Cotton Planting," "Illegal Distillation," "Impressment of Provisions," "Slaves Escaping to the Enemy," &c., when he comes to

THE CURRENCY.

The late action of the Congress of the Confederate States upon the subject of the currency has rendered further legislation necessary in this State upon that question. It can not be denied that this act has seriously embarrassed the financial system of this State, and has shaken the confidence of our people in either the justice of the late Congress or its competency to manage our financial affairs. Probably the history of the past furnishes few more striking instances of unsound policy combined with bad faith.

The government issues its Treasury note for $100, and binds itself two years after a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, to pay the bearer that sum; and stipulates upon the face of the note that it is fundable in Confederate States stocks or bonds, and receivable in payment of all public dues except export duties. The Congress while the war is still progressing, passes a statute that this bill shall be funded in about forty days or one-third of it shall be repudiated, and that a tax of ten per cent. a month shall be paid for it after that time by the holder, and it shall no longer be receivable in payment of public dues, and if it is not funded by the 1st of January next, the whole debt is repudiated. Did the holder take the note with any such expectation? Was this the contract, and is this the way the government is to keep its faith? If we get rid of the old issues in this way what guaranty do we give for better faith in the redemption of the next issues? Again, many of the notes have the express promise on their face that they shall be funded in eight per cent. bonds. When?—The plain import is, and so understood by all at the time of their issue, that it may be done at any time before the day fixed on the face of the note for its payment. With what semblance of good faith then does the government before that time, compel the holder to receive a four per cent. bond, or lose the whole debt? and what better is this than repudiation? When was it ever before attempted by any government to compel the funding of almost the entire paper currency of a country amounting to seven or eight hundred millions of dollars in forty days? This is certainly a new chapter in financiering.

The country expected the imposition of a heavy tax, and all patriotic citizens were prepared to pay it cheerfully at any reasonable sacrifice; but repudiation and bad faith were not expected, and the authors of it cannot be held guiltless.

The expiring Congress took the precaution to discuss the measure in secret session; so that the individual act of the representative could not reach his constituents, and none could be annoyed during its consideration by the murmurs of public disapprobation being echoed back into the Legislative Hall. And to make assurance doubly sure, they fixed the day for assembling of their successors, at a time too late to remedy the evil, or afford adequate redress for the wrong.

These secret sessions of Congress are becoming a blighted curse to the country. They are used as a convenient mode of covering up from the people, such acts or expressions of their representatives as will not bear investigation in the light of day. Almost every act of usurpation of power, or of bad faith, has been conceived, brought forth and nurtured, in secret session. If I mistake not the British Parliament never discussed a single measure in secret session during the whole period of the Crimean War. But if it is necessary to discuss a few important military measures, such as may relate to the movement of armies, &c., in secret session, it does not follow that discussions of questions pertaining to the currency, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the like, should also be conducted in secret session. The people should require all such measures to be discussed with open doors, and the press should have the liberty of reporting and freely criticising the acts of our public servants. In this way the reflection of the popular will back upon the representative, would generally cause the defeat of such unsound measures, as those which are fastened upon the country in defiance of the will of the people.

But dismissing the past and looking to the future, the inquiry presented for our consideration is, how shall the State authorities act in the management of the finances of the State? As the Confederate State Treasury notes constitute the currency of the country, the State has been obliged to receive and pay them out; and she must continue to do so, as long as they remain the only circulating medium. The present Legislature has very wisely adopted the policy, in the present depreciated condition of the currency, of collecting by taxation a sufficient sum in currency, to pay the current appropriation of the State Government; instead of adding them to the debt of the State to be paid in future upon the gold basis. If the State issues her own bonds and puts them upon the market, or if she issues her own Treasury notes redeemable at a future day in her bonds she adds the amount so issued to her permanent indebtedness, and defeats the policy of paying as she goes; as her own bonds or notes would then be out, and could not be redeemed with the Confederate notes when received into her Treasury.

If the State receive in payment of taxes the present Confederate Treasury notes, they will be reduced in amount one third by act of Congress after 1st April next, and the State receiving them at par pays a Confederate tax of thirty-three and a third per cent. upon all moneys that pass through her Treasury. This of course cannot be submitted to.

The repudiation policy of Congress seems, therefore, to have left us but one alternative; and that is to receive and pay out only such issues of Confederate notes, as under acts of Congress pass at par, without the deduction of 33⅓ or any other per cent. But as we are obliged to have funds before the time when the new issues of Confederate notes can go into circulation, the question presented is how shall we supply the treasury in the mean time. In my judgment the proper plan will be to issue State Treasury notes, payable on the 25th day of December next at the Treasury, and in each of the more important cities of this State in Confederate Treasury notes, of such issue as may be made after 1st April next, to be used as circulating medium. This enables the State to anticipate the new issue, and use them in advance of their circulation by Confederate authority. The new Georgia Treasury notes of this issue, would be just as good as the new issue of the Confederate notes; because payable in them, and would be as current in payment of debts. The act should provide that all taxes hereafter due the State for this year, shall be payable in Confederate Treasury notes of the new issue, and that they shall be deposited in the treasury, when collected, to redeem the State notes payable in them. The act should also provide that the State notes shall be returned and the Confederate notes received in place of them within three months after they are due, or that the State will no longer be liable for their payment. This would prevent holders from laying them away, and refusing to bring them in for payment when due, according to the terms of the contract. As the State tax is not due till next fall, there will be an abundant supply of the new Confederate notes in circulation by that time, to obviate all difficulty in obtaining them by our people to pay the tax.

I recommend the passage of a joint resolution, authorizing the Governor to have funded in the six per cent bonds, provided for by the act of Congress, all Confederate notes which may remain in the treasury, or may be in the hands of any of the financial agents of the State, after the first day of April next, and to sell and dispose of such bonds at their market value in currency, which can be made available in payments to be made by the treasury; and to credit the treasurer with any losses that may accrue by reason of the failure of the bonds to bring par in the market.

ORPHAN'S ESTATES.

On account of the present depreciated value of the Confederate securities I recommend the repeal of the law which authorizes executors, administrators and trustees to invest the funds of those whom they represent in these securities. As the law stands, it enables unscrupulous fiduciary agents to perpetrate frauds upon innocent orphans and other helpless persons represented by them;

trustees, to invest their whole estates in government bonds, which no other class is required to do.

FURLOUGHS REFUSED.

On the 27th of Feb., when I issued my Proclamation, calling you into extra session, I telegraphed the Secretary of War, and asked that furloughs be granted to members in military service, to attend the session, and received a reply stating that it had "been concluded not to grant furloughs to attend the session," that "officers so situated are entitled to resign and may so elect."

I regret this determination of the Confederate government, as it places our gallant officers, who have been elected by the people to represent them, and to whom, as well as their predecessors similarly situated, furloughs were never before denied, in a position where it cost them their commissions to attempt to discharge their duties as Representatives of the people.

THE NEW MILITIA ORGANIZATION AND CONSCRIPTION.

Since your adjournment in December, the Adjutant and Inspector General, under my direction, has done all in his power to press forward the organization of the militia of the State, in conformity to the act passed for that purpose; and I have the pleasure to state that the enrollments are generally made; except in a few localities, where proximity to the enemy has prevented it; and the organizations will soon be completed.

At this stage in our proceedings, we are met with formidable obstacles; thrown in our way by the late act of Congress; which subjects those between 17 and 50, to enrollment as Conscripts for Confederate service. This act of Congress proposes to take from the State, as was done on a former occasion, her entire military force, who belong to the active list, and to leave her without a force in the different counties sufficient to execute her laws or suppress servile insurrection.

Our Supreme Court has ruled that the Confederate government has the power to raise armies by conscription; but it has not decided that it also has the power to enroll the whole population of the State, who remain at home, so as to place the whole people under the military control of the Confederate government; and thereby, take from the States all command over their own citizens, to execute their own laws, and place the internal police regulations of the States in the hands of the President.—It is one thing to "raise armies," and another, and quite a different thing, to put the whole population at home under military law, and compel every man to obtain a military detail, upon such terms as the central government may dictate, and to carry a military pass in his pocket, while he cultivates his farm, or attends to his other necessary avocations at home.

Neither a planter nor an overseer engaged upon the farm, nor a blacksmith making agricultural implements, nor a miller grinding for the people at home, belongs to, or constitutes any part of the armies of the Confederacy; and there is not the shadow of constitutional power vested in the Confederate government, for conscribing and putting these classes, and others engaged in home pursuits, under military rule, while they remain at home to discharge these duties. If conscription were constitutional, as a means of raising armies by the Confederate government, it could not be constitutional to conscribe those not actually needed, and to be employed in the army; and the constitutional power to "raise armies" could never carry with it the power in Congress to conscribe the whole people, who are not needed for the armies, but are left at home, because more useful there, and place them under military government, and compel them to get military details to plow in their fields, shoe their farm horses, or go to mill.

Conscription carried to this extent, is the essence of military despotism; placing all civil rights in a state of subordination to military power; and putting the personal freedom of each individual in civil life, at the will of the chief of the military power. But it may be said that conscription may act upon one class as legally as another; and that all classes are equally subject to it. This is undoubtedly true. If the government has a right to conscribe at all, it has a right to conscribe persons of all classes, till it has raised enough to supply its armies. But it has no right to go farther and conscribe all, who are by its own consent to remain at home to make supplies. If it considers supplies necessary, somebody must make them; and those who do it being no part of the army, should be exempt from conscription, and the annoyance of military dictation, while engaged in civil, and not military pursuits.

If all between 17 and 50 are to be enrolled and placed in constant military service, we must conquer the enemy while we are consuming our present crop of provisions, or we are ruined; as it it will be possible for the old men over 50, and the boys under 17, to make supplies enough to feed our armies and people another year. I think every practical man in the Confederacy who knows anything about our agricultural interests and resources, will readily admit this.

If, on the other hand, it is not the intention to put those between 17 and 18 and between 45 and 50, into service, as soldiers but to leave them at home to produce supplies, and occasionally do police and other duties within the State, which properly belong to the Militia of a State, or in other words, if it is the intention simply to take the control of them from the State; so as to deprive her of all power, and leave her without sufficient force to execute her own laws, or surpress servile insurrection: and place the whole Militia of the State, not needed for constant service in the Confederate armies, under the control of the President, while engaged in their civil pursuits, the act is unconstitutional and oppressive, and not to be executed.

If the act is executed in this State, it deprives her of her whole active Militia, as Congress has so shaped it as to include the identical persons embraced in the act passed at your late session, and to transfer the control of them from the State to the Confederate government.

The State has already enrolled these persons under the solemn act of her Legislature, for her own defense, and it is a question for you to determine, whether the necessities of the State, her sovereignty and dignity, and justice to those who are to be affected by the act, do not forbid that she should permit her organization to be broken up, and her means of self preservation to be taken out of her hands. If this is done, what will be our condition? I prefer to answer by adopting the language of the present able and patriotic Governor of Virginia: "A sovereign State without a soldier, and without the dignity of strength—stripped of all her men, and with only the form and pageantry of power—would indeed be nothing more than a wretched dependency, to which I should grieve to see our proud old Commonwealth reduced."

I may be reminded that the enemy has three times as many white men, able to bear arms, as we have, and that it is necessary to take all between the ages above mentioned, or we cannot keep as many men in the field as he does.

If the result depended upon our ability to do this, we must necessarily fail. But fortunately for us, this is not the case. While they have the advantage in numbers, we have other advantages, which, if properly improved, they can never overcome. We are the invaded party, in the right, struggling for all we have, and for all that we expect our posterity to inherit. This gives us great moral advantage over a more powerful enemy, who, as the invaders are in the wrong, and are fighting for conquest and power. We have the inner and shorter lines of defense, while they have the longer and much more difficult ones. For instance, if we desire to reinforce Dalton, from Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, or to reinforce either of those points from Dalton, we can do so by throwing troops rapidly over a short line from one point to the other. If the enemy wishes to reinforce Charleston or Chattanooga from Washington or New Orleans, he must throw his troops a long distance around, almost upon the circumference of a circle, while we meet them with our reinforcements by throwing them across the diameter of a semi-circle. This difference in our favor is as great as four to one, and enables us, if our troops are properly handled, to repel their assaults, with little more than one-fourth their number.

In consideration of these, and numerous other advantages, which an invaded people, united and determined to be free, always has, it is not wise policy for us to undertake to keep in the field as large a number as the enemy has.

It is the duty of those in authority, in a country engaged in war which calls for all the resources at command, to consider well what proportion of the whole population can safely be kept under arms. In our present condition, surrounded by the enemy, and our ports blockaded, so that we can place but little dependence upon foreign supplies, we are obliged to keep a sufficient number of men in the agricultural fields to make supplies for our troops under arms and their families at home, or we must ultimately fail.

The policy which would compel all our men to go to the military field and leave our farms uncultivated and our workshops vacant, would be the most fatal and unwise that could be adopted. In that case the enemy need only avoid battle and continue the war till we consume the supplies now on hand, and we would be completely in their power.

There is a certain portion of a people in our condition who can remain under arms, and the balance of the population at home can support them. So long as that proportion has not been reached, more may safely be taken; but when it is reached, every man taken from the field of production and placed as a consumer in the military field, makes us that much weaker; and if we go far beyond the proportion, failure and ruin are inevitable, as the army must soon disband when it can no longer be supplied with the necessaries of life. There is reason to fear that those in authority have not made safe calculations upon this point, and that they do not fully appreciate the incalculable importance of the agricultural interests in this struggle.

We are able to keep constantly under arms two hundred thousand effective men, and to support and maintain that force by our own resources and productions for twenty years to come. No power nor State can ever be conquered so long as it can maintain that number of good troops. If the enemy should bring a million against us, let us remember that there is such a thing as whipping the fight without fighting it, and avoiding pitched battles and necessary collisions; let us give this vast force time to melt away under the heat of summer and the snows of winter; as did Xerxes army in Greece and Napoleon's in Russia, and the enemy's resources and strength will exhaust when so prodigally used, much more rapidly than ours, when properly economised. In properly economising our strength and husbanding our resources, lie our best hope of success.

Instead of making constant new drafts upon the agricultural and mechanical labor of the country for recruits for the army, to swell our numbers beyond our present muster rolls, which must prove our ruin if our provisions fail, I respectfully submit that it would be wiser to put the troops into the army, and leave men enough at home to support them. In other words, compel the thousands of young officers in gold lace and brass buttons, who are constantly seen crowding our railroads and hotels, many of whom can seldom be found at their posts; and the thousands of stragling soldiers who are absent without leave, or by the favoritism of officers, whose names are on the pay rolls, and who are not producers at home, to remain at their places in the army. This is justice alike to the country, to the tax payers, to the gallant officers who stand firmly at the post of duty, and the gallant soldiers who seldom or never get furloughs, but are always in the thickest of the fight. When they are enduring and suffering so much, why should the favorites of power and those of their comrades who seek to avoid duty and danger, be countenanced or tolerated at home, while their names stand upon the muster rolls.

If all who are able for duty, and who are now nominally in service drawing pay from the Government are compelled to do their duty faithfully, there will be no need of compelling men over forty-five to leave their homes, or of disbanding the State militia to place more men under the President's control.

CONFLICT WITH THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

But it may be said that an attempt to maintain the rights of the State will produce conflict with the Confederate government. I am aware that there are those who, from motives not necessary to be here mentioned, are ever ready to raise the cry of conflict, and to criticise and condemn the action of Georgia, in every case where her constituted authorities protest against the encroachments of the central power, and seek to maintain her dignity and sovereignty as a State, and the constitutional rights and liberties of her people.

Those who are unfriendly to State sovereignty and desire to consolidate all power in the hands of the Confederate government, hoping to promote their undertaking by operating upon the fears of the timid, after each new aggression upon the constitutional rights of the States, fill the newspaper presses with the cry of conflict, and warn the people to beware of those who seek to maintain their constitutional rights, as agitators or partisans who may embarrass the Confederate government in the prosecution of the war.

Let not the people be deceived by this false clamor. It is the same cry of conflict which the Lincoln government raised against all who defended the rights of the Southern States against its tyranny. It is the cry which the usurpers of power have ever raised against those who rebuke their encroachments and refuse to yield to their aggressions.

When did Georgia embarrass the Confederate government in any matter pertaing to the vigorous prosecution of the war? When did she fail to furnish more than her full quota of troops, when she was called upon as a State by the proper Confederate authority? And when did her gallant sons ever quail before the enemy, or fail nobly to illustrate her character upon the battle field?

She can not only repel the attacks of her enemies on the field of deadly conflict, but she can as proudly repel the assaults of those who are ready to bend the knee to power for position and patronage, set themselves up to criticise her conduct, and she can confidently challenge them to point to a single instance in which she has failed to fill a requisition for troops made upon her through the regular constitutional channel. To the very last requisition made, she responded with over double the number required.

She stands ready at all times to do her whole duty to the cause and to the Confederacy, but while she does this, she will never cease to require that her constitutional rights be respected and the liberties of her people preserved. While she deprecates all conflict with the Confederate government, if to require these by conflict, the conflict will never end till the object is attained.

"For freedom's battle once begun
Bequeath'd by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won,"

will be emblazoned in letters of living light upon her proud banners, until State sovereignty and constitutional liberty, as well as Confederate independence, are firmly established.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

I cannot withhold the expression of the deep mortification I feel at the late action of Congress in attempting to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to confer upon the President powers expressly denied to him by the Constitution of the Confederate States. Under pretext of a necessity which our whole people know does not exist in this case, whatever may have been the motives, our Congress, with the assent and at the request of the Executive, has struck a fell blow at the liberties of the people of these States.

The Constitution of the Confederate States declares, that "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspenden, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." The power to suspend the *habeas corpus* at all is derived, not from express and direct delegation, but from implication only, and an implication can never be raised in opposition to an express restriction. In case of any conflict between the two, an implied power must always yield to express restrictions upon its exercise. The power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* derived by implication must therefore be always limited by the express declaration in the Constitution that:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized," and the further declaration that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." And that,

"In all criminal prosecutions the accuser shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or District where the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and the cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

Thus it is an express guaranty of the Constitution, that the "persons," of the people shall be secure, and "no warrants shall issue," but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation," "particularly describing "the persons to be seized;" that "no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law," and that in "all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a special and public trial by an impartial jury."

The Constitution also defines the powers of the Executive, which are limited to those delegated, among which there is no one, authorizing him to issue warrants or other arrests of persons not in actual military service; or to sit as a judge in any case, to try any person for a criminal offense, or to appoint any court or tribunal to do it, not provided for in the Constitution as part of the judiciary. The power to issue warrants and try persons under criminal accusations are judicial powers which belong under the Constitution, exclusively to the judiciary and not to the Executive. His power to order arrests as Commander-in-Chief is strictly a military power, and is confined to the arrests of persons subject to military power, as to the arrests of persons in the army or navy of the Confederate States; or in the militia, when in the actual service of the Confederate States, and does not extend to any persons in civil life, unless they be followers of the camp or within the lines of the army. This is clear from that provision of the Constitution which declares that,

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger." But even here the power of the President as Commander-in-Chief is not absolute, as his powers and duties in ordering arrests of persons in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, are clearly defined by the rules and articles of war prescribed by Congress. Any warrant issued by the President, or any arrest made by him or under his order, of any person in civil life, and not subject to military command, is illegal and in plain violation of the Constitution; as it is impossible for Congress by implication to confer upon the President the right to exercise powers of arrests, expressly forbidden to him by the Constitution. An effort on the part of Congress to do this is but an attempt to revive the odious practice of ordering political arrests, or issuing letters *de cachet* by royal prerogative so long since renounced by our English ancestors, and the denial of the right of the constitutional judiciary to investigate such cases, and the provision for creating a court appointed by the Executive and changeable at his will, to take jurisdiction of the same, and are in violation of the great principles of Magna Charter, the bill of Rights, the *habeas corpus* act, and the Constitution of the Confedeaate States, upon which both English and American liberty rest; and are but an attempt to revive the odious Star Chamber court of England, which in the hands of wicked kings was used for tyrannical purposes by the crown until it was finally abolished by acts of Parliament, of 16th Charles the first, which went into operation on the 1st of August, 1641. This act has ever since been regarded as one of the great bulwarks of English liberty; and as it was passed by the English Parliament to secure our English ancestors against the very same character of arbitrary arrests which the late act of Congress is intended to authorize the President to make; I append a copy of it to this message, with the same italics and small capital letters which are used in the printed copy in the book from which it is taken. It will be seen that the court of the "Star-Chamber," which was the instrument in the hands of the English king, for investigating his illegal arrests and carrying out his arbitrary decrees, was much more respectable on account of the character, learning and ability of its members than the Confederate Star-Chamber or court of "proper officers," which the act of Congress gives the President power to appoint to investigate his illegal arrests.

I am aware of no instance in which the British king has ordered the arrest of any person in civil life, in any other manner than by judicial warrant, issued by the established court of the realm; or in which he has suspended or attempted to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, since the Bill of Rights and act of settlement passed in 1689. To attempt this in 1864 would cost the present reigning Queen no less price than her crown.

The only suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* known to our Constitution, and compatible with the provisions already stated, goes to the simple extent of preventing the release under it of persons whose arrests have been ordered under constitutional warrants from judicial authority. To this extent the Constitution allows the suspension in case of rebellion or invasion, in order that the accused may be certainly and safely held for trial; but Congress has no right under pretext of exercising this power, to authorize the President to make illegal arrests prohibited by the Constitution; and when Congress has attempted to confer such powers on the President, if it should order such illegal arrests, it would be the imperative duty of the judges who have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution, to disregard such unconstitutional legislation, and grant relief to persons so illegally imprisoned, and it would be the duty of the Legislative and Executive departments of the States to sustain and protect the judiciary in the discharge of this obligation.

By an examination of the act of Congress now under consideration, it will be seen that it is not an act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in case of warrant issues by judicial authority; but the main purpose of the act seems to be to authorize the President to issue warrants supported by neither oath nor affirmation and to make arrests of persons not in military service, upon charges of a nature proper for investigation in the judicial tribunals only, and to prevent the Courts from enquiring into such arrests, or granting relief against such illegal usurpations of power, which are in direct and palpable violation of the Constitution.

The act enumerates more than twenty different causes of arrest, most of which are cognizable and tryable only in the judicial tribunals established by the Constitution; and for which no warrants can legally issue for the arrest of persons in civil life by any power except the judiciary; and then only upon probable causes supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the persons to be seized; such as "treason" "treasonable efforts or combinations to subvert the Government of the Confederate States," "conspiracies to overthrow the Government," or "conspiracies to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States," giving the enemy "aid and comfort," "attempt to incite servile insurrection," the burning of bridges," "Railroad," or "Telegraph lines," "harboring Desertes," and "other offences against the laws of the Confederate States," &c. And as if to place the usurpation of power beyond doubt or cavil, the act expressly declares that the "suspension shall apply only to the case of persons, arrested or detained by the President, the Secretary of War, or the General officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, by authority and under the control of the President," in the cases enumerated in the act, most of which are exclusively of judicial cognizance, and in which cases the President has not the shadow of Constitutional authority to issue warrants or order arrests, but is actually prohibited by the Constitution from doing so.

This then is not an act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the manner authorized by implication by the Constitution; but it is an act to authorize the President to make illegal and unconstitutional arrests, in cases which the Constitution gives to the judiciary, and denies to the Executive: and to prohibit all judicial interference for the relief of the citizen, when tyrannized over by illegal arrest, under letters *de cachet* issued by Executive authority.

Instead of the legality of the arrest being examined in the judicial tribunals appointed by the Constitution, it is to be examined in the Confederate Star Chamber; that is, by officers appointed by the President. Why say that the "President shall cause proper officers to investigate" the legality of arrests made by him? Why not permit the judges, whose constitutional right and duty it is to do it?

We are witnessing with too much indifference assumptions of power by the Confederate government which in ordinary times would arouse the whole country to indignant rebuke and stern resistance. History teaches us that submission to one encroachment upon constitutional liberty is always followed by another, and we should not forget that important rights, yielded to those in power without rebuke or protest, are never recovered by the people without revolution.

If this act is acquiesced in, the President, the Secretary of War, and the commander of the Trans Mississippi department under the control of the President, each has the power conferred by Congress, to imprison whomsoever he chooses; and it is only necessary to allege that it is done on account of "treasonable efforts" or of "conspiracies to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States," or "for giving aid and comfort to the enemy," or other of the causes of arrest enumerated in the statute, and have a subaltern to file his affidavit accordingly, after the arrest if a writ of *habeas corpus* is sued out, and no Court dare inquire into the cause of the imprisonment.—The statute makes the President and not the courts the judge of the sufficiency of the cause for his own acts.—Either of you or any other citizen of Georgia, may at any moment (as Mr. Vallandigham was in Ohio) be dragged from your homes at midnight by armed force, and imprisoned at the will of the President, upon the pretext that you have been guilty of some offense of the character above named, and no court known to our judiciary, can inquire into the wrong or grant relief.

When such bold strides towards military despotism and absolute authority are taken by those in whom we have confided, and who have been placed in high official position, to guard and protect constitutional and personal liberty, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to sound the alarm, and of the State Legislatures to say in thunder tones, to those who assume to govern us by absolute power, that there is a point beyond which freemen will not permit encroachments to go.

The Legislatures of the respective States are looked to as the guardians of the rights of those whom they represent, and it is their duty to meet such Congressional encroachments upon the liberties of the people promptly, and express their unqualified condemnation, and to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives to repeal this most monstrous act, or resign a trust which by permitting it to remain on the statute book they abuse, to the injury of those who have honored them with their confidence in this trying period of our history. I earnestly recommend that the Legislature of this State take prompt action upon this subject, and stamp the act with [illegible] their indignant rebuke.

Can the President no longer trust the Judiciary with the exercise of the legitimate powers conferred upon it by the Constitution and laws? In what instance have the grave and dignified Judges proved disloyal or unfriendly to our cause? When have they embarrassed the government by turning loose traitors, [illegible]? Have they not in every instance given the government the benefit of their doubts in sustaining its action, though they might thereby seem to encroach upon the rights of the States, and for a time deny substantial justice to the people? Then why this implied censure upon them?

What justification exists now for this most monstrous deed, which did not exist during the first or second year of the war, unless it be found in the fact that those in power have found the people ready to submit to every encroachment rather than make an issue with the government, while we are at war with the enemy; and have on that account been emboldened to take the step which is intended to make the President as absolute in his power of arrest and imprisonment as the Czar of all the Russians? What reception would the members of Congress from the different States have met in 1861, had they returned to their constituents and informed them that they had suspended the *habeas corpus* and given the President the power to imprison the people of these States with no restraint upon his sovereign will? Why is liberty less sacred now than it was in 1861? And what will we have gained when we have achieved our independence of the Northern States? if in our effort to do so we have permitted our form of government to be subverted, and have lost Constitutional liberty at home?

The hope of the country now rests in the new Congress soon to assemble. They must maintain our liberties against encroachment and wipe this and all such stains from the statute book, or the Sun of Liberty will soon set in darkness and blood.

Let the constituted authorities of each State send up to their representatives, when they assemble in Congress, an unqualified demand for prompt redress; or a return of the commissions which they hold from their respective States.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

After discussing these grave national subjects and Constitutional questions, Governor Brown devotes five or six colums to "The Cause of the War, How Conducted, and Who Responsible," for which we regret we cannot make room in this issue. The enemy are soundly scored for their brutally and vandalism, and the Yankees assured that if they continue to suffer themselves to be made the dupes of Abraham Lincoln and his radical abolitionists, that they must all go down in one universal ruin.

THE GOVERNOR THEN CONCLUDES WITH HOW PEACE SHOULD BE SOUGHT.

In view of these difficulties, it may be asked.—When and how is this war to terminate? It is impossible to say when it may terminate, but it is easy to say how it will end. We do not seek to conquer the Northern people, and if we are true to ourselves they can never conquer us. We do not seek to take from them the right of self government, or to govern them without their consent; and they have not force enough to govern us without our consent, or to deprive us of the right to govern ourselves. The blood of hundreds of thousands may yet be spilt, and the war will not still be terminated by force of arms. Negotiation *will* finally terminate it. The pen of the statesman, more potent than the sword of the warrior, must do what the latter has failed to do.

But I may be asked how negotiations are to commence, when President *Lincoln* refuses to receive commissioners sent by us and his Congress resolves to hear no proposition for peace. I reply that, in my opinion, it is our duty to keep it always before the Northern people and the civilized world, that we are ready to negotiate for peace whenever the people and government of the Northern States are prepared to recognize the great fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence, maintained by our common ancestry—the right of all self-government and the sovereignty of the States. In my judgment, it is the duty of our Government, after each important victory, achieved by our gallant and glorious armies on the battlefield, to make a distinct proposition to the Northern government for peace on these terms. By doing this, if the proposition is declined by them, we will hold them up constantly in the wrong, before their own people and the judgment of mankind.

If they refuse to receive the commissioners who bear the proposition, publish it in the newspapers, and let the conduct of their rulers be known to the people; and there is reasonable ground to hope that the time may not be far distant when a returning sense of justice, and a desire for self protection against despotism at home, will prompt the people of the Northern States to hurl from power those who deny the fundamental principles upon which their own liberties rest, and who can never be satiated with human blood. Let us stand on no delicate point of etiquette or diplomatic ceremony. If the proposition is rejected a dozen times, let us tender it again after the next victory—that the world may be reassured, from month to month, that we are not responsible for the continuance of this devastation and carnage.

Let it be repeated again and again, to the Northern people, that all we ask is that they recognize the great principle upon which their own Government rests—the *sovereignty of the States*; and let our own people hold our own Government to a strict account for every encroachment upon this vital principle.

Herein lies the simple solution of all these troubles.

If there be any doubt, or any question of doubt, as to the sovereign will of any one of all the States of this Confederacy, or of any border State, whose institutions are similar to ours, not in the Confederacy, upon the subject of their present or future alliance, let all armed force be withdrawn, and let that sovereign will be fairly expressed at the ballot box by the legal voters of the State, and let all parties abide by the decision.

Let each State have and freely exercise the right to determine its own destiny, in its own way. This is all that we have been struggling for from the beginning. It is a principle that secures "rights inestimable to freemen and formidable to tyrants only."

Let both Governments adopt this mode of settlement, which was bequeathed to them by the great men of the Revolution, and which has since been adopted by the Emperor Napoleon as the only just mode for the government of states or even provinces; and the ballot box will soon achieve what the sword cannot accomplish—restore peace to the country, and uphold the great doctrines of State sovereignty and Constitutional liberty.

If it is a question of strife, whether Kentucky or Maryland, or any other State, shall cast her lot with the United States or the Confederate States, there is no mode of settling it so well with so little cost and with so much satisfaction to her own people, as to withdraw all military force from her limits, and leave the decision, not to the sword, but to the ballot box. If she should decide for herself to abolish slavery and go with the North, the Confederate Government can have no just cause of complaint, for that Government had its origin in the doctrine that all its just "powers are derived from the consent of the governed," and we have no right to insist on governing a sovereign State against her will. But if she should decide to retain her institutions and go with the South, as we doubt not she will, when the question is fairly submitted to her people at the polls, the Lincoln Government must acquiesce, or it must repudiate and trample upon the very essential principles on which it was founded, and which were carried out in practice by the fathers of the Republic for the first half century of its existence.

What Southern man can object to this mode of settlement? It is all that South Carolina, Virginia, or Georgia claimed when she seceded from the Union. It is all that either has at any time claimed, and all that either ever can justly claim. And what friend of Southern Independence fears the result? What has the abolition government done, to cause the people of any Southern State to desire to reverse her decision and return ingloriously to its embrace? [illegible] the people of any seceded State will desire to place their State back in the abolition Union under the Lincoln [illegible], after it has drenched their fields, laid waste their country, burned their cities, slaughtered their sons and [illegible] their daughters? There is no reason for such fear.

But I may [illegible] this principle in advance, and that it is idle again to tender a settlement upon these terms. This is no reason why we should withhold the repeated renewal of the proposition. Let it be made again and again, till the mass of the Northern people understand it; and Mr. Lincoln can not continue to stand before them and the world, stained with the blood of their sons, their husbands, and their fathers, and insist, when a proposition so fair is constantly tendered, that thousands of new victims shall still continue to bleed, to gratify his abolition fanaticism, satisfy his revenge, and serve his ambition to govern these States upon the decision of *one-tenth* of the people in his favor against the other *nine-tenths*. Let the Northern and Southern mind be brought to contemplate this subject in all its magnitude; and while there may be extreme men on the Northern side, satisfied with nothing less than the subjugation of the South, and the confiscation of our property; and like extremists on the Southern side, whose morbid sensibilities are shocked at the mention of negotiation, or the renewal of an offer by us for a settlement upon any terms; I cannot doubt that the cool-headed thinking men on both sides of the line, who are devoted to the great principles of self-government and State sovereignty, including the scar-covered veterans of the army, will finally settle down upon this as the true solution of the great problem, which now embarrasses so many millions of people, and will find the higher truth between the two extremes.

If, upon the sober second thought, the public sentiment North sustains the policy of Mr. Lincoln when he proposes, by the power of the sword, to place the great doctrines of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of his country under his feet, and proclaims his purpose to govern these States, by military power, when he shall have obtained the consent of *one-tenth of the* governed, how can the same public sentiment condemn him, if, at the head of his vast armies, he shall proclaim himself Emperor of the whole country, and submit the question to the vote of the Northern people, and when he has obtained, as he could easily do, the vote of *one-tenth* in his favor, he shall insist on his right to govern them as their legitimate sovereign? If he is right in principle in the one case, he would unquestionably be right in the other. If he may rightfully continue the war against the South to sustain the one, why may he not as rightfully turn his armies against the North to establish the other?

But the timid among us may say—How are we to meet and repel his armies, if Mr. Lincoln shall continue to reject these terms, and shall be sustained by the sentiment of the North, as he claims not only the right to govern us, but he claims the right to take from us all that we have.

The answer is plain. Let every man do his duty, and let us as a people place our trust in God, and we shall certainly repel his assaults and achieve our independence, and, if true to ourselves and to posterity, we shall maintain our constitutional liberty also. The achievement of our independence is a great object, but not greater than the preservation of constitutional liberty.

The good man cannot read the late proclamation of Mr. Lincoln without being struck with the resemblance between it and a similar one, issued several thousand years since by Ben-hadad, King of Syria.

That wicked king denied in others the right of self-government; and vaunting himself in numbers, and putting his trust in chariots and horses, he invaded Israel, and besieged Samaria with an overwhelming force.—When the king of Israel, with a small band, resisted his entrance into the city, the Syrian king sent him this message: "Thou shalt deliver me thy silver and thy gold, and thy wives, and thy children; yet I will send my servants unto thee to-morrow, about this time; and they shall search thy house, and the houses of thy servants: and it shall be, that whatsoever is pleasant in thine eyes, they shall put in their hands and take it away." The king of Israel consulted the Elders, after receiving this arrogant message, and replied: "This thing I may not do." Ben-hadad, enraged at this reply, and confident of his strength, sent back and said:

"The Gods do so to me, and more also, if the dust of Samaria shall suffice, for handfuls, for all the people that follow me." The king of Israel answered and said: "Tell him, let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

The result was that a small band of Israelites, guided by Jehovah, attacked the Syrian armies, and routed them with great slaughter; and upon a second trial of their strength, the Syrian armies were destroyed and their king made captive.

When Mr. Lincoln, following the example of this wicked king, and relying upon his chariots, and his horsemen, and his vast armies, to sustain a cause equally unjust, proclaims that all we have is his, and that he will send his servants, whose numbers are overwhelming, with arms in their hands, to take it, and threatens vengeance if we resist; let us "Tell him, let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off." "The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."—"God is the judge, he putteth down one and setteth up another."

Not doubting the justice of our cause, let us stand in our allotted places, and in the name of Him who rules the hosts of Heaven and the armies of earth, let us continue to strike for liberty and independence, and our efforts will ultimately be crowned with triumphant success.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Balfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:30 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers. Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

Gov. Brown's Message.

We give extensive extracts from the Message of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in this issue. It will be seen that the Governor of the "Empire State," who was an original-secessionist and supporter of Breckinridge, enters the same objections to some of the Acts of the late Congress that we have done. He denounces the suspension of the *habeas corpus* as an unwarrantable usurpation, and the *currency act* as a violation of faith with the citizen, and a repudiation of the promises-to-pay of the government. But Governor Brown is for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and so are we; but like us he is for negotiation as the shortest road to an honorable peace.

The reasoning of Gov. Brown is cogent and conclusive, and we doubt not but the Legislature of Georgia will take some steps looking to her self-respect and dignity as a sovereign State. Georgia, under the leadership of her patriotic Governor, has been lavish of her blood and treasure in a common cause, and like North Carolina she will be the last to abandon a struggle in which all her sympathies and energies have been enlisted; but she is not disposed to remain quiet while corrupt and designing demagogues trample the sacred rights of the citizen under their feet. Governor Brown thinks, in the language of our own gifted statesman, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, that we should be free in the means as well as the end, and the Message which he has just issued will be looked on and pronounced, in aftertimes, as one of the ablest State papers that this war has given to the country.

Let the Georgia Legislature catch the inspiration of their noble Governor; let the Governors and Legislatures of other States take courage by their patriotic example, and the late Congress may be rebuked, the Administration may be reminded that the States are yet sovereign and their citizens free, and an impetus thus given to the prosecution of the war that shall result in the victory of our arms and the achievement of our independence. Our soldiers are brave and our armies are invincible, but the wheels of Government have been clogged with imbecility and corruption, if not disloyalty; and it is the duty of the States composing the Confederacy to see that there is a speedy reform. We hope that the Message of Gov. Brown and the action of the Georgia Legislature may be the entering wedge to such reforms as may prove instrumental to the protection of the liberty of the citizen and the salvation of our cause.

The War.

There is no change in the situation in East Tennessee. The enemy advanced upon Longstreet a few days ago but were soon driven back to Knoxville.—Longstreet's army is in fine condition and important news may be expected from his command at no distant day.

All quiet at Dalton and Chattanooga, and along the lines in Northern Virginia. In fact Grant and Meade were both at Washington on the 10th in attendance on a grand war council at Lincoln's wigwam, and no important movement need be expected for some time, either in Virginia or Tennessee.

We have but few additional facts of the late affair near Suffolk, reported briefly by Gen. Ransom. It is said that General Ransom has fallen back this side of Suffolk, and the Yankees have again advanced, and there was some skirmishing Thursday morning, at Cowling's landing, two miles west of Suffolk.

From what we learn of the affair of last Sunday week, it was but of slight importance. The alarm was given when our skirmishers advanced to the Merry Oak, two miles from town, where some negro pickets were posted. They were pursued into the town, where a regiment of negro cavalry were stationed. The fight took place in the streets, the negroes dismounting after the first fire and flying in every direction. Several were killed in the streets, and many took shelter in a vacant house, just beyond the limits of the town, on the east. The house was fired, and four men consumed in it, who had refused to surrender. We lost three men in the engagement, and killed about thirty of the enemy.

Another flag of truce has arrived at City Point with 600 enlisted men and 65 officers for exchange, among the latter Gen. W. H. F. Lee.

The seige of Charleston looses its vigor and has ceased even to interest the citizens themselves.

Northern papers to the 10th received at Richmond, admit and lament the defeat and failure of Kilpatrick in the raid on Richmond, Sherman's failure in Mississippi and the defeat and rout of the invading column in Florida. Other nothern news unimportant.

Know all Men by these Presents,

That the *Progress office* will do nothing to depreciate the currency, or otherwise injure the government, and that—

Therefore, All Confederate notes, of all denominations, will be taken in payment for current subscriptions or advertising at "these headquarters" until midnight of the 31st March, and that the same will be taken in the settlement of all old accounts during the first ten days of April; *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to reflect upon original secessionists, who refuse the currency of the government under ordinary circumstances, and the especial advocates for "the last man and the last dollar," who refuse to take it after the 20th instant.

Loyal subjects will note these presents and conduct themselves accordingly.

Extra Copies of the Progress

Containing the message of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, may be had by application at this office. It is the production of a bold and fearless statesman and should be read by every man, woman and child in the Confederacy.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* insists that the Confederate Congress must meet a month earlier than the time fixed upon by the old Congress, to remedy some defects in the currency bill. It can only be convened by the President, and we doubt very much if he will do it, as the time to the regular meeting is quite short—only about six weeks.

DETECTIVES.—It is said that some of the keepers of the hotels in this city who would otherwise have to go into military service [illegible] detailed as "special detectives." We will soon have detectives enough: Detectives at every railroad train, detectives at the packet boat, detectives on the [illegible] boat, detectives at the hotels, detectives everywhere!—*Rich. Whig.*

We are not surprised at this. It seems that principal hotels, drinking saloons, gambling [illegible] bawdy houses in Richmond are kept by the friends and *proteges* of Gen. Winder from "My Maryland," and we are not surprised at these "details." Alexander was tried and acquitted, [illegible] released and turned loose to continue his "indiscreet" communications with the enemy, and in fact "plugs" and "garroters" seem to have full sway in our Christian metropolis. Not only do men who disgrace the uniform of our country swagger through the streets to the annoyance of quiet people, but the patrons and *habitues* of the most loathsome dens of the city are to be found of the blood tubs from Baltimore, the especial favorites and patrons of Gen. Winder's Department.

We learn that a squad of these "detectives," who could find much better employment in Richmond if they really desire to serve the government and detect treason, have been sent to this city. They are welcome to all they can "detect" here. They may now and then "spot" an original secessionist who is blue under the gills, despondent, and ready to give up, but the mass of our people will be found "sound on the goose." True as preaching.

CONGRESSIONAL.—There are now four candidates regularly in the field for the shoes of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased, in the 7th district, to wit: Hon. J. M. Leach, Wm. P. Taylor, Esq., M. Q. Waddell, Esq., and A. G. Foster, Esq. A meeting of a portion of the people of Anson have nominated the Hon. T. S. Ashe, former representative, but it is not known that he will run. If so, we shall have five candidates in the field. We are for the best peace man of the lot—we mean the one who is for a vigorous prosecution of the war, with all our available resources, and negotiations at the same time. This war can never be and never will be ended by fighting, alone, and as the wisdom of the statesman must take the place of the sword of the soldier, sooner or later, we are in favor of an effort to negotiate now.

What Shall we do with It?

Capitalists are in perplexity as to what they shall do with their money.

If they put it in four per cent. registered bonds that does not exactly suit them, except the amount necessary to pay their taxes.

If they let the money lie still the law will shave off one-third of it the first of April and the whole of it by the end of the year.

Confederate and State bonds are somewhat inviting, from the fact that the five per cent. tax on them falls on the man who held them the 17th February.

Blessed is he that has nothing, for he shall not be troubled.

A portion of the people of Pitt county held a meeting at Greenville on the 8th, at which resolutions were passed favoring the re-election of Gov. Vance and inviting the Governor to visit that county and address the citizens.

Gold is going up in the North while the war fever seems to be abating. Good signs for us, and we hope there's a good time coming. Certainly there is less talk about "subjugation" than heretofore.

The political admirers of Andy Johnson urge his claims for the Vice Presidency of Lincoln's despotism.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT NOTICE.

I HAVE ON HAND A QUANTITY OF SALT BElonging to the county, which I am now disposing of to individuals. All who wish to avail themselves must call before the 25th inst., at the Court House, as after that day I shall have to deduct the tax on the money.

THOS. G. WHITAKER,
Salt Commissioner, Wake County.

March 16-2t

A NO. 1 ROSEWOOD PIANO,

IN GOOD ORDER, FOR SALE AT
CREECH & LITCHFORD'S.

March 16-2t

AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 19TH, WE WILL SELL AT auction, in front of our Store, $800 N. C. Treasury Notes, 1s and 2s, and one very superior Silver Rail-Way Time Keeper, made by Beasly, of Liverpool.

—ALSO—

one Carriage and Harness.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

March 16-2t

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 11 O'CLOCK, IN FRONT of our Store, we will sell one negro Woman, about 35 years of age, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer.

—ALSO—

one Woman, about 24 years old, accustomed to house work, with 3 children.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

March 16-2t

FOR SALE.

A NICE ARTICLE OF BROWN SUGAR FOR SALE
At WOODELL'S.

March 16-2t*

$50 REWARD

WILL BE PAID FOR MY NEGRO BOY, JOHN.—Said boy is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, speaks and moves quickly, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice.—Had on when he left a soldier's cap and a bright colored roundabout. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest and return said boy to me or confine him in jail so that I can get him.

GEO. BADGER HARRIS,
Adm'r of A. H. Alley, Henderson, N. C.

March 16-1w*

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 28th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two.

W. W. VASS,
Treasurer.

March 11-t1A

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.

J. F. HUTCHINGS.

March 14-t1sAp'l.
Confederate copy.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC [illegible] ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

No dispatches received last night from any quarter.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LARGE SALE OF BRANDY.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM, on Saturday, the 19th inst.,

40 BARRELS OF GOOD APPLE BRANDY,

in lots from one to five barrels.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Auctioneer.

March 16-st

Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 3 days and send bills to advertiser.

$400 IN GOLD AND SILVER FOR SALE,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER—$175 IN GOLD AND $225 in silver. Any one wishing to buy will drop me a line by mail or telegraph, stating what they will give in $5 bills, what in $50 or $100 bills, and what in 6 per cent. Confederate bonds, as I expect to sell to the highest bidder. Any one wishing to buy would do well to make me an offer. If I accept, I will write or telegraph to that effect. Give your address. All offers will be confidential. Address "B. J. K.," Box 41, Columbia, S. C.

March 10-d3tw1t*

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL A TRACT OF FERTILE WELL timbered land lying in the eastern part of the State, convenient to water, containing eight thousand acres. Apply to me at this place for particulars.

JOS. T. CANNON,
Raleigh, N. C.

March 3-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General.

Feb 26-td

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

READ THIS.

PERSONS DESIRING JORDAN & MOSES TO TAN for them on the shares at their reduced prices will please deposit their hides at A. Hollan's, Smithfield; W Hicks, of Clayton, and Linn Adams, Raleigh.

March 14-1w*

Confederate copy 1 week and send bill to this office.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 28th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

C. L. LOWE,
Cashier.

March 10-t28M

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.--WANTED 100,000 FUR SKINS.—The undersigned having commenced the manufacturing of HATS at Statesville, N. C., desire to purchase the above amount of Furs, for which *the highest price* will be paid or exchanged for Hats.

Wanted also, 1,000 lbs Wool on the same terms. For particulars, apply to us.

S. WITTKOWSKY & CO.

Statesville, N C., April 1, 1864. 17—2w.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency.

W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

March 5-3taw1A

SADDLE-TREES.

WE HAVE IN STORE A CONSIGNMENT OF SADdle-Trees, covered with rawhide, which will be sold low, to close out.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchants.

March 10-5t

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS,
Greensboro', N. C.,
8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid.

March 14-2taw1m

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors.

W. H. JONES, Cash'r.

March 2-td

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

SEVERAL LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE rented at the Collin's House for the balance of the year, with cooking apparatus and a garden spot, if applied for within ten days.

March 12-1w

Confederate copy one week and send bill to Progress

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Raleigh, N. C.

Aug 21-tf

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH. N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.

Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb 16-1m

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 3 rooms [illegible] and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to [illegible] in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED [illegible], Whiteville, N. C.

Feb [illegible]

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
PROGRESS OFFICE.

Jan 19-tf

N. C. TREASURY NOTES.

ON SATURDAY NEXT WE WILL SELL [illegible] N. C. Treasury notes to the highest bidder—1s, 2s and 3s.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

March 11-td

To the People of North-Carolina.--In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

W. W. HOLDEN.

March 4 td

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.

March 16-td

We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM. P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased.

March 14-d&wtd

Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro' Argus and Greensboro Patriot copy till day of election and forward bills to Progress Office for payment.

Congressional.--EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
of Davidson County.

March 10-tf

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months		$15.00
" "	Three months	8.00
" "	One month	3.00

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Twenty cents for Rags--Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton and Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office.

Feb 26-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW HOLDING OR WHO MAY hereafter hold checks or drafts against us, dated prior to April, 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old currency.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

March 12-tf

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,
COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims, and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst., otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said bonds

J. A. GUION,
Cashier.

March 10-14t

Charlotte Bulletin copy till 25th March and send bill immediately to advertiser.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.

OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.

NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.

FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.

GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

C. M. FARRISS.

Feb 25-1m

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, March 12th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, the present tariffs of Freights and Fares over this road will be increased by the addition of fifty per cent

The $100 Confederate notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of T. J. Sumner, Sup't.

JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.,
Secretary.

March 15-t20m

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the 1s, 2s and 5s will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues, otherwise fifty per cent additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H BRYAN, JR.;
Secretary.

March 7-12t

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIPTS permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.

H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards.

Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1864—March 7-15t

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop.

JOHN EAMES.

March 7-1m